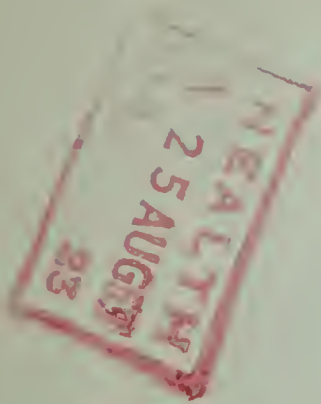


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WELLINGTON (SOM.) RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



A N N U A L R E P O R T
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1958.

BY
DR. HUGH MORRISON
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
AND
B. R. JAMES
M.R.S.H.

WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1958

Medical Officer of Health:-

HUGH MORRISON (Appt. August, 1946)

MARY STREET HOUSE, TAUNTON, SOM.

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Telephone - Taunton 3304.

Isolation Hospital:-

CHEDDON ROAD, TAUNTON, SOM.

Telephone - Taunton 2396.

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B. R. JAMES (Appt. 1945)

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Chairman of the Council:-

S. PULSFORD, ESQ., J.P., C.C.,

KINGSMEAD, WIVELISCOMBE, SOM.

Telephone - Wiveliscombe 202.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:-

MRS. E. M. WILLIAMS,

ROSE COTTAGE, SAMPFORD MOOR, SAMPFORD ARUNDEL,
WELLINGTON, SOM.

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WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958.

I. GENERAL

Area (in Acres)	37,911
Estimate of Resident Population mid year 1958	8,040
Census Population (Preliminary Report 1951)	7,804
Number of Inhabited Houses according to the Rate Books on 31st December, 1958	2607
Rateable Value, 31st December, 1958	£59371.
Sum represented by a ld. Rate, 31st. December, 1958	£228.11. 0.

II. EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR, 1958.

1. Births.

(a) Live Births.

	M	F	Total	
Legitimate	91	67	158	Crude birth rate per 1,000 of the
Illegitimate	1	1	2	estimated resident population ... 19.82
Totals	92	68	160	

Standardised Birth Rate, Wellington R.D.	22.59
Birth Rate, England and Wales	16.4

(b) Still Births	Total	1
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Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births -	
Wellington R.D.	20.02
England and Wales	21.6
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population -	
Wellington R.D.	0.12

2. Deaths.

(a) Total Deaths	90
Crude Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ...	12.0
Standardised Death Rate, Wellington R.D.	10.56
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.7

(b) Maternal Mortality

Total maternal deaths from all causes	0
--	---

(c) Infant Mortality

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	
Total	4
Deaths among legitimate infants	4
" " illegitimate infants	0
Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	
Wellington R.D.	24.84
England and Wales	22.5

(d) Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

Total	9
--------------	---

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1958.

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	2	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	10	17
Coronary disease, angina	7	2	9
Hypertension with heart disease	2	-	2
Other heart disease	9	8	17
Other circulatory disease	3	4	7
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	1	3
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	7	10
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
All other accidents	1	-	1
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
All causes - Total	51	39	90

INFANT MORTALITY DURING 1958.

There were four deaths in infants up to the age of one year, the causes being broncho-pneumonia, collapse of lung and congenital defects in two cases. This gave a rate per 1,000 births of 24.84.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

There are three general medical practitioners living and carrying on practice in the rural district. Practitioners from Wellington and from the neighbouring districts also cover some of the territory. There are adequate arrangements when required, for domiciliary consultation with consultants serving the Taunton and West Somerset area, and speaking generally, the practice of medicine in the district is of a high standard. The provisions for domiciliary nursing are satisfactory and excellent work has been done by the Home Help Service administered by the Somerset County Council.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Hospital Services of the district are administered by the Taunton Hospital Management Committee, under the general direction of the S.W. Region Hospital Board. Some of the provision for the needs of various types of patient are detailed below :-

(1) General Medical and Surgical

The Taunton and Somerset Hospital together with Musgrove Park Hospital which is also situated in the Borough of Taunton, and which is probably eventually destined to supersede the first-named establishment, cater for most medical and surgical conditions. Musgrove Park Hospital takes most of the adult cases, and also has a comprehensive Paediatric Department. The Taunton and Somerset Hospital is in the meantime dealing with Orthopaedics and Ophthalmology. It also houses the Casualty Department for the area. Both Hospitals have out-patients facilities in addition to in-patient beds. Certain cases requiring special investigation or treatment such as neurosurgery or radiotherapy are referred to Bristol Hospital for this purpose. Wellington Cottage Hospital provides valuable facilities for local cases which do not require to be sent to larger institutions, and complete consultant cover is available for the work carried out there.

(2) Chronic Sick Patients are received into Hospitals chiefly those in Taunton and Wellington, which have now passed from Public Assistance administration to that of the Regional Hospital Board. The status and reputation of these institutions is improving, more or less rapidly, as their association with the less desirable features of the old Poor Law fades from public memory. A geriatric service for the Taunton area is in process of development.

It was not found necessary during the course of the year to carry out court procedure under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, but a number of cases were kept under observation who seemed to be bordering on a condition which would come within the scope of this Act.

(3) Infectious Diseases. Cases of infectious disease from Wellington Rural District are sent to the Taunton Isolation Hospital situated in the Borough of Taunton. The bulk of the Isolation Hospital work is done in cubicle blocks. The hospital has been admitting in the past year or two many cases, especially among children, of various pyrexial and nutritional illnesses not coming into the strict category of notifiable diseases, which would formerly have been treated in General Hospitals. Home isolation is carried out wherever the home conditions are satisfactory. Most cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are admitted to the Isolation Hospital and also cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. Cases of poliomyelitis and patients suspected to be suffering from

this condition have become one of the chief problems, especially in the summer months.

Tuberculosis Cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis come under the Regional Hospital Board for treatment which is supervised by the Chest Physicians for the area. The Sanatoria are at Quantock, Wincanton and Taunton for Pulmonary cases. Cases requiring Orthopaedic treatment are admitted to Chard Sanatorium and to Bath Orthopaedic Hospital.

Polio-myelitis Suspected cases are sent for diagnosis to the Taunton Isolation Hospital. If the condition is confirmed they are seen by Regional Specialists who arrange for continuation treatment whether as out-patients or as in-patients at Bath Orthopaedic Hospital.

(4) Mental Sick Cases are admitted to the Mental Hospital at Tone Vale, Nr. Taunton. The psychiatric specialists conduct out-patients clinics for the area, and it is felt that now, more than ever before, mental patients are having the benefit of treatment at an earlier and more hopeful stage of the disease.

Mentally defective cases are well provided for at Sandhill Park Hospital which is situated in Taunton Rural District.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Tuberculosis:

Clinics for patients suffering from this disease and for the supervision of suspects and contacts, are held by the Chest Physicians at Musgrove Park Hospital. There is an After-Care Committee working in co-operation with these clinics. Mass radiography has been carried out from time to time on various groups of the County population, by a team working from a centre in Bristol, but this service has not been called upon to deal with residents in Wellington Rural District.

Venereal Disease:

A combined Clinic and Treatment Centre is carried on at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital which caters for male and female patients of this and surrounding districts. The Centre has now come under the administration of the Regional Hospital Board.

Early cases of syphilis are usually sent to Frenchay Hospital, Bristol, for a fortnight's intensive penicillin treatment as in-patients. Afterwards they continue observation and treatment at the Taunton Clinic.

These conditions have latterly become much less common in the District.

Maternity and Child Welfare:

The Maternity and Child Welfare Acts are administered by the County Council under whose supervision are also the Health Visitors and Midwives practising within the area. There is an excellent Maternity Home in the Urban District of Wellington to which a considerable number of women from the Rural District are admitted for confinement. Obstetric Consultants in Taunton are available for consultation with Medical Practitioners in the District. Abnormal and complicated cases can be admitted for hospital treatment when necessary. Every case of Puerperal Pyrexia and Maternal Mortality is investigated by the Medical staff of the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities:

The Public Health Laboratory Service has a Laboratory in Taunton at which all the usual specimens connected with Public Health work, such as throat and nose swabs, blood, faecis and sputum are examined. The Staff of the Laboratory also give very useful assistance in the investigation of epidemic outbreaks. Chemical Analyses are carried out as requested by the County Analyst who has his Laboratory in Taunton.

Ambulance Facilities:

Ambulance transport for all cases has now become the responsibility of the Somerset County Council. A central ambulance department has been set up which arranges for vehicles to be provided as required.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

There are thirteen public supplies, six of them chlorinated, and these serve about half the population of the district. They are regularly tested and are generally satisfactory in quality. Some of the areas supplied by them, particularly Langford Budville and Hillcommon experience water shortage from time to time. There is also a number of private piped supplies which yield somewhat variable qualities of water, but which are kept under close supervision. The rest of the District is supplied mainly from wells, most of which come into the shallow category and are subject to contamination. Speaking generally, there is room for great improvement in the water supply of the district, and amongst the schemes projected to provide this improved supply are a link with the Clatworthy scheme which is in course of development by the Taunton Borough Council, a scheme to supply the south-western part of the district from a borehole at Ashbottle and springs at Payton, near Wellington. Details of the water supply position in the various parishes are furnished in a later portion of this report.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

There are adequate arrangements for water - carriage of sewage in Wiveliscombe, Milverton, Oake, West Buckland Village, Ham and Nynnehead. Holywell Lake, in the parish of Wellington Without, has sewers but disposal is not entirely satisfactory. Other parishes with unsatisfactory sewers and disposal works are Bradford-on-Tone, Fitzhead and Sampford Arundel. The remainder of the district is dependent on septic tanks and pail closets. Public Health and amenity demand improved sewerage provisions and this need grows particularly urgent when main water supplies become widely distributed.

Public Cleansing:

Household refuse is collected weekly from Wiveliscombe and Milverton and monthly from the rest of the district, and is disposed of by tipping. It is felt that one month is too long for refuse to be allowed to accumulate, particularly in the hotter season of the year.

Housing:

Houses continued to be provided by the Council, and the waiting list of families requiring accommodation is now being substantially reduced. The emphasis is being placed on the building of houses to replace unfit property, as part of the Council's Slum clearance programme.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in the District during the year calls for no special comment. The only one of these diseases occurring in substantial numbers of cases was measles, and here the figure was little more than half of that of the previous year.

The following table shows the number of notifications received for Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) age group and numbers admitted to Taunton Isolation Hospital :-

DISEASES	TOTAL	AGE GROUP								No. admitted to Isolation Hospital
		0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Not known	
Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	29	4	3	3	17	1	-	1	-	-
Measles	38	-	4	5	25	4	-	-	-	-
Ac. Prim. Pneu.	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	72	4	7	8	42	5	1	5	-	1

The following table shows some of the notification rates for Wellington Rural District compared with those for last year.

<u>DISEASE</u>	Notification Rates for Wellington R.D.	
	1958	1957
Poliomyelitis	0.12	0.0
Whooping Cough	3.61	0.87
Measles	4.73	10.21
Pneumonia	0.37	0.12
Erysipelas	0.12	0.0

The above figures are calculated Rates per 1,000 civilian population.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Prophylaxis.

For the eighteenth year in succession no cases of Diphtheria have occurred in the district. This gratifying fact is largely due to the immunisation campaign which has now been conscientiously carried out for many years. There may be a tendency to forget the great benefits of this procedure, especially since poliomyelitis immunisation has become such a prominent issue; but the time has not yet arrived when protection against diphtheria can be dispensed with, and all of us have a duty to encourage mothers and those in charge of young children to have the necessary injections given.

It is customary in the County of Somerset to combine immunisation against whooping cough with the course used to protect against diphtheria, and this is also a most valuable public health measure, since whooping cough is now probably the most serious of the common infectious diseases affecting young children.

In previous reports the total number of children known to have completed a course of immunisation at various ages was stated. These figures are no longer available from the County Council, who are responsible for keeping records of diphtheria immunisation, but the following table indicates the number of children who completed a full course during the year 1958.

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total
51	31	3	1	1	2	-	89

Poliomyelitis Prophylaxis

During the year 1958 immunisation against poliomyelitis was carried out on an increasing scale. This is a method of protection developed in America, which involves the injection of two small doses of vaccine at a month's interval. The precise degree of protection conferred by this procedure is not known with certainty, but is probably in the region of 75%, and although this falls below complete protection it is almost certain that any child contracting the disease after having been immunised will suffer from it in a much less severe degree. During the year 543 children from the Rural District were immunised, and at the end of the year there was every prospect of vaccine becoming available in much greater amount so that immunisation could be offered to the whole child population, with possible extension later on to further age groups.

TUBERCULOSIS. NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1958.

The following form of return is required by the Ministry of Health:-

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	-	-	-	1	-

At the end of the year the Tuberculosis Registers contained the names and addresses of 19 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. These figures reach a record low level, and during the year, as can be seen from the above table, only three new cases of the disease were notified.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

WATER SUPPLY

Public Supplies serve the following areas :-

<u>Bathealton P.S.</u>	Village of Bathealton.
<u>Milverton P.S.</u>	Parish of Milverton (except certain outlying parts).
<u>Wiveliscombe P.S.</u>	Parish of Wiveliscombe.
<u>Chipstable P.S.</u>	Chipstable Village.
<u>Waterrow P.S.</u>	Waterrow Village.
<u>Sampford Moor P.S.</u>	Sampford Moor Village.
<u>Langley P.S.</u>	Lower part of Langley.
<u>Langley Marsh P.S.</u>	Part of Langley Marsh.
<u>Taunton Borough Supply</u>	Bradford-on-Tone. West Buckland (part). Oake.
<u>Taunton R.D.C. (Bagborough) Supply</u>	Fitzhead.
<u>Langford Budville P.S.</u>	Langford Budville Village.
<u>Blackmoor P.S.</u>	Village of Blackmoor (in Parish of West Buckland).
<u>Nynehead (Chorwell P.S.)</u>	Nynehead Village.

Small Supplies vested in the Council by virtue of Sect. 124 Public Health Act, 1936, serve the following areas :-

<u>Ashbottle (Public Pump)</u>	- Ashbottle Village.
<u>Stawley</u>	- Tracebridge.
<u>Wellington Without</u>	- Holywell Lake (part).
<u>Thorne-St-Margaret</u>	- Village (part).

There are private piped supplies at :-

<u>Langford Budville</u>	- Bindon Wellisford.
<u>Milverton</u>	- Springrove
<u>Stawley</u>	- Appley Cothay Greenham Kittisford.

Wellington Without

- Holywell Lake (Part).

West Buckland

- Poole.

The remainder of the district is supplied by individual wells, (mainly shallow), springs etc. Many of these are contaminated and some are liable to fail.

The following supplies are chlorinated :-

Wiveliscombe P.S. (except borehole).

Milverton P.S. (except borehole).

Taunton Borough Supply.

Blackmoor P.S.

Langford Budville - Higher and Lower Wellsmead Supplies.

Chorwell P.S.

Users of water obtained from supplies at Ashbrittle, Chipstable, Holywell Lake, Nynhead, Tracebridge and Thorne St. Margaret have been advised that the water should be boiled.

Bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses were made with the following results :-

PIPED SUPPLIES

RAW WATER

TREATED WATER

BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL		BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL	
Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
35	38	10	Nil	38	18	7	Nil

None of the supplies are known to have plumbo-solvent action.

WELL WATER

SATISFACTORY

UNSATISFACTORY

CHEMICAL	BACTERIOLOGICAL	CHEMICAL	BACTERIOLOGICAL
Nil	34	Nil	62

WATER SUPPLIES FROM PUBLIC MAINS

Direct to Houses

By standpipes

No. of Dwellings	Population	No. of Dwellings	Population
1590	4750	50	160

New Supplies

1. South West Parishes Supply - The scheme was approaching completion at the end of the year.
2. The Northern & Central Parishes Supply scheme is awaiting Ministry approval.

The following Summary shows in alphabetical order, the present water supplies in the District by Parishes, giving their acreage and population according to the Census of 1951.

ASHBRITTLE: 2,158 Acres. 192 Population.

Pump on Village Green. Remainder by wells.

A temporary supply from the borehole was provided during the summer months.

The new permanent supply from the borehole was available at the end of the year and connections were being made.

BATHEALTON: 2,598 Acres. 192 Population.

Small piped supply to village. Remainder by wells and springs.

BRADFORD: 1,814 Acres. 442 Popn.,

Piped supply through Parish from Taunton Corporation mains.

CHIPSTABLE: 3,455 Acres. 295 Popn.,

CHIPSTABLE VILLAGE - Well supply laid on to seven houses with standpipes for the remainder of the Village. The water is contaminated and should be chlorinated.

WATERROW VILLAGE - Spring supply laid on to most of the properties in the village. The water is chlorinated.

Remainder of parish, wells and springs.

FITZHEAD: 1,247 Acres. 209 Popn.,

Piped supply from Taunton R.D.C. mains at Halse. All but three houses are supplied from this main.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE: 2,234 Acres. 386 Popn.,

The three small piped supplies were acquired by the Council during 1949.

Two of these supplies are chlorinated.

Shortages are experienced at times.

MILVERTON: 3,465 Acres. 1,252 Popn.,

Piped supply from covered reservoir at Furbers Well. Minimum Yield 12,000 G.P.D., normal 30,000 G.P.D.,

Two springs below Furbers Well. Minimum Yield 3,400 G.P.D., normal 40,000 G.P.D.,

Pumped to reservoir by Diesel 3 h.p., Lister Engine with Easton and Johnson Treble Ram Pump, 2,500 G.P.H., or Lister 2½ h.p. Petrol Engine, 1,400 G.P.H., Borehole at Olands feeds into 6 - inch trunk main by means of Beresford Submersible Electric Pump with booster pump at ground level. Output 1,400 G.P.H.

Some outlying parts of the parish are not supplied from the main.

Spring is supplied by a small private piped supply.

NYNEHEAD: 1,706 Acres. 352 Popn.,

16 Council houses supplied through pipes by storage tank and electric pump from well, known to be contaminated.

The Chorwell supply which serves most of the Village is now operated by the Council as a temporary measure until completion of the Central & Northern Parishes Scheme. The water is chlorinated.

Other houses at East Nynehead and elsewhere are supplied from shallow wells which are generally unsatisfactory.

OAKE: 1,754 Acres. 359 Popn.,
Mains (extended from the Taunton Corporation Supply) serve most of the Parish and only a few houses remain to be connected to the supply.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL: 1,216 Acres. 310 Popn.,
Sampford Moor is supplied by spring from covered collecting tank and piped to hamlet.
Remainder springs and wells.
Shortages are experienced periodically at Whiteball.

STAWLEY: 2,663 Acres. 269 Popn.,
Tracebridge, Appley and Greenham
The new supply from the borehole was available at the end of the year and connections were being made.
Privately owned piped supplies serve properties at Appley, Cothay and Kittisford.
Remainder by wells and springs.

THORNE ST. MARGARET: 824 Acres. 89 Popn.,
There is one small piped supply in the centre of the village known to be contaminated.
The remainder is supplied by springs and wells.

WELLINGTON WITHOUT: 2,933 Acres. 482 Popn.,
Holywell Lake is supplied by public springs with shoot, and a privately owned piped supply.
Remainder is by wells and springs.

WEST BUCKLAND: 3,739 Acres. 811 Popn.,
West Buckland is supplied from the Taunton Borough mains, except :-
1. Poole which is served by a small private piped supply.
2. Blackmoor which has a small public supply. The water is chlorinated but this has not proved to be satisfactory and users have been advised to boil the water.

WIVELISCOMBE: 201 Acres. 1,218 Popn.,
Water is obtained from Springs at Withycombe gathering ground to a covered reservoir and piped to the Town. Minimum Yield 16,000 G.P.H., Capacity of reservoir 36,000 gallons. The water is chlorinated, the plant being a Wallace and Tiernan Automatic Chlorometer in duplicate. Water is obtained from a borehole 285 feet deep and pumped by a 15 h.p. Electric Motor direct mounted on a vertical spindle deep well turbine pump with 14 stages at bottom, 4 stages booster pump at top. (Mirrlees Watson Engineering Co. Ltd., Glasgow). Delivers 5,400 gallons per hour into 4 inch service main from reservoir. The plant is not duplicated.

WIVELISCOMBE WITHOUT: 5,904 Acres. 950 Popn.,
Langley Cross and Lower Langley supplied by spring from covered collection tank and piped to hamlet.
Borehole at Langley Marsh serves seven properties.
Small spring supply at Maundown. Remainder springs and wells.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

- NYNEHEAD - New sewerage and sewage disposal works were completed during the year.
- WEST BUCKLAND - New sewerage and sewage disposal works were completed during the year.
- LANGFORD BUDVILLE - New sewers and disposal works were being constructed at the end of the year.
- BRADFORD-ON-TONE - A scheme is being prepared.
- FITZHEAD - A scheme is to be prepared.
- SAMPFORD ARUNDEL - A scheme is to be prepared.

The existing Sewerage and Sewage Disposal of the district is as follows :-

- ASHBRITTLE: 2,158 Acres. 192 Population.
Septic tank for four Council houses.
A sewer in the centre of the village taking waste water only.
A few properties have septic tanks but most have pail closets, with waste water drainage to ditches etc.
- BATHEALTON: 2,598 Acres. 192 Popn.,
A few privately owned septic tanks.
Others have slop water drains to ditches, etc., and pail closets.
Three new Council houses have a septic tank and filter.
- BRADFORD: 1,814 Acres. 442 Popn.,
Most properties in the centre of the village drain by a sewer to Gingleys Pit near the roadside leading to Hele. This gives rise to serious nuisances.
Drainage from Three Bridges area causes nuisance and pollution.
Eight Council Houses drain to a septic tank and filter. Complaints of pollution by the effluent of these works have been received.
Four new Council houses and two other houses drain to disposal works at Regents Green.
Properties at Heatherton are sewered to septic tanks.
Certain other properties have private septic tanks.
The need for a complete sewerage scheme is very urgent.
- CHIPSTABLE: 3,455 Acres. 295 Popn.,
There is a small sewer taking waste water only in the centre of the village.
Various other properties have septic tanks, including four Council houses at Waterrow and four at Chipstable Village.
Some properties at Waterrow drain to the river but little nuisance is experienced on account of heavy dilution with river water.
- FITZHEAD: 1,247 Acres. 209 Popn.,
Sewers serving most of the village are unsatisfactory and there are no proper disposal works. Complaints of nuisance arise from time to time and the need for proper sewerage and disposal is urgent.
Council houses have separate disposal works; one at Church Road has been reconstructed.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE: 2,234 Acres. 386 Popn.,

Most of the village drains to a field known as "Petersnead", but although most of the drainage passes through septic tanks, a nuisance is caused on adjoining fields.

Certain other properties drain to a ditch at the rear of the Martlett Inn.

Most properties have W.C's but some have pails.

The construction of a new sewerage scheme is in progress.

MILVERTON: 3,465 Acres. 1,252 Popn.,

The disposal works have been reconstructed on another site and consist of primary and secondary settlement tanks and bacteria beds. Sewers also serve Preston Bowyer.

NYNEHEAD: 1,706 Acres. 352 Popn.,

A complete sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was completed during the year and most properties are connected except for properties at East Nynehead which drain to septic tanks etc.

OAKE: 1,754 Acres. 359 Popn.,

Oake Village is served by new sewers and sewage disposal works. Properties at Hillcommon and Hillfarrance drain to septic tanks etc.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL: 1,216 Acres. 310 Popn.,

There are small sewers serving properties at Sampford Moor, Sampford Village and Beambridge. Nuisances are created by the discharge of sewage into ditches and a complete sewerage scheme is required. 12 Council houses drain to septic tanks and filters.

STAWLEY: 2,663 Acres. 269 Popn.,

Certain houses have septic tanks but most houses have pail closets and slop-water drainage to ditches.

Stawley school and four new Council houses at Appley drain to septic tank and filter.

THORNE ST. MARGARET: 824 Acres. 89 Popn.,

Private tanks to some houses.

Remainder have pail closets.

WELLINGTON WITHOUT: 2,933 Acres. 482 Popn.,

There is a sewer with temporary disposal works at Holywell Lake. Certain other properties have septic tanks and others pail closets with waste water drainage to soakaways etc.

WEST BUCKLAND: 3,739 Acres. 811 Popn.,

A new sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was constructed during the year. Most premises are connected.

About 30 houses at Ham drain to tanks and filter; other sewers exist at Hockaller, Willowbrook and Chelston.

Certain other properties have pail closets.

WIVELISCOMBE: 201 Acres. 1,218 Popn.,

All properties drain to sewers which take a good deal of surface water also and are mainly defective.

Sewage passes to two sewage works at Hillsmoor and Style.

Hillsmoor: These works are being reconstructed.

Style: These works which also takes sewage from Langley consist of primary and secondary settlement tanks and bacteria bed.

WIVELISCOMBE WITHOUT: 5,904 Acres. 950 Popn.,

Most of the properties at Langley and Langley Marsh are connected to the sewer.

Four Council houses at Croford and certain other properties drain to septic tanks.

Other houses have pail closets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Collections are made as follows :-

Weekly: Wiveliscombe and Milverton.

Monthly: Remainder of the district (except certain remote properties).

Tip. All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Milverton. There are intermittent cases of rat and fly infestation.

Refuse is collected by direct labour using a covered vehicle.

There has been some improvement in the storage of refuse awaiting collection, but there is still room for further improvement.

There is an increasing demand for more frequent collection particularly in the summer months.

SCHOOLS.

	<u>Water Supply</u>	<u>Drainage etc.</u>
<u>Bradford</u>	Main.	W.C's to Sewer.
<u>Langford Budville</u>	Main.	W.C's to Cesspool.
<u>Milverton</u>	Main.	W.C's to Sewer.
<u>Nynehead</u>	Private Piped Supply. Water boiled because of contamination.	W.C's to Sewer.
<u>Oake</u>	Main.	W.C's to Sewer.
<u>Sampford Arundel</u>	Private Well.	W.C's to Council house disposal works.
<u>Stawley</u>	Council house supply.	W.C's to Council house disposal works.
<u>West Buckland</u>	Main.	W.C's to Ditch.
<u>Wiveliscombe</u>		
Primary	Main.	W.C's to Sewer.
Secondary	Main.	W.C's to Sewer.

The Fitzhead School was closed during the year.

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948.

The following are details of inspections made during the year :-

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	12	30	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	23	33	1	-
(iii). Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	35	63	2	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			TO H.M. Inspector	BY H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number and Nature of Inspections during the year 1958 :-

(a) Dwellinghouses.....	1017
(b) Food Premises	341
(c) Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.....	63
(d) Water Supplies	338
(e) Drainage	263
(f) Moveable Dwellings.....	60
(g) Swimming Bath.....	32
(h) Miscellaneous.....	46
	<hr/>
	2160
	<hr/>

Number of Notices served during the year :-

Informal Notices.....	90
Statutory Notices.....	17

Result of Service of Notices :-

Total Notices complied with.....	89
Notices standing over at the end of 1958.....	18

Shops and Offices (Under the provisions of Sec. 13 (3) of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences of shops), visits made..... 10

Camping Sites - Licences issued by the Council authorising the use of a site for moveable dwellings..... 2

- Licences issued by the Council (Sec 269 Public Health Act, 1936) authorising the use of moveable dwellings..... 17

Applications refused..... 4

Smoke Abatement - Complaints of nuisance dealt with and abatement secured..... NIL

Wiveliscombe Swimming Bath

No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination.....	16
No. of samples found to be satisfactory.....	14
No. of samples found to be slightly unsatisfactory.....	2
No. of samples found to be unsatisfactory.....	NIL

Eradication of Bed-bugs - Cases of bed-bugs infestation found during the year..... NIL

Offensive Trades - Number of offensive trades in the District within the meaning of Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936..... NIL

Water - Samples of piped supplies examined periodically during the year..... 112

Bakehouses - Number of inspections of the four Bakehouses in the District..... 12

Three of the bakehouses draw their water supply from public mains.

Food.

1. Number of food premises in the area..... 77
2. Number of food premises registered under Section 14 -
 for sale of Ice Cream..... 21
 for preparation of other food..... 3
3. Number of inspections to registered food premises..... 46
 No Ice Cream is made in the area. Sales are of
 pre-packed ice cream in every case.
4. Clean food guilds etc. are impracticable owing to the
 scattered nature of the district.
5. Condemned foods are disposed of by incineration, except meat
 which is stained and released for manufacturing purposes.
6. No special examination of a stock or consignment of food
 has been necessary.

Food Hygiene Regulations.

Inspections have continued during the year and the general standard of food premises has improved. Various small improvements have been obtained.

There are three Licensed Slaughterhouses in the District. Two of these are in regular use. Regular inspections are carried out. Details of inspections and condemnations are as follows :-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	514	30	21	790	449
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	1	6	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	1	-	2	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	2.3	6.6	4.8	1.0	1.7
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	4.0
<u>Weight of meat condemned (in lbs) for :-</u>					
(a) Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	140
(b) Other	898	385	45	317	142
Total (in lbs) condemned	898	385	45	317	282

All condemned meat is stained or sterilised in accordance with Ministry's recommendation.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks - No outbreaks of food poisoning have occurred in the District during the year under review.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1950.

Number of Licensed retailers..... 7
Inspections 9

Tuberculosis Order 1925

Cows slaughtered during the year under this order..... NIL

Rodent Control - An operator is employed jointly with Taunton R.D.C.
During the year the sewers, sewage disposal works and refuse dumps were treated systematically. Private dwelling-houses and business premises were also treated.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agricultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	12	2183	377	2572	315
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	5	34	7	46	4
(b) Survey under the Act	7	96	46	149	183
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
III. Total inspections carried out-including re-inspections.	103	217	73	393	195
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major)	-	-	-	1	2
(Minor)	10	38	8	56	24
(b) Mice (Major)	-	2	-	2	-
(Minor)	-	4	1	5	1

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A.	10	45	11	66	3
VI. Total treatments carried out - incl. re-treatments.	22	48	11	81	3
VII. Number of notices served under Sect: 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect: 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.		7			
XI. Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the Local Authority brief particulars should be given:-				NIL.	
XII. Any other points of interest - NIL.					

River Pollution - The position in this respect has improved with the re-construction of the principal sewage disposal works in the district and the provision of new works. The principal cause of pollution is now the drainage from those villages which have no proper sewerage and sewage disposal works.

HOUSING.

Overcrowding - Three houses were recorded as legally overcrowded at the end of the year.

Six houses condemned before the war were still occupied at the end of the year - one of these had been occupied under licence.

Further houses are required for these tenants, those living in houses condemned since the war and others still to be dealt with. Most of the families involved consist of two or three persons, therefore the need is mainly for units with one or two bedrooms.

(1) The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	9.
(2) The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	26.
(3) The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works or (b) the making of demolition or closing order	...	...	12.
(4) The number of notices served requiring the execution of works	...	...	6.
(5) The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	...	...	5.
(6) The number of demolition or closing orders made	...		1.
(7) The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection (3) of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	5.
(8) The number of houses demolished	...	...	17.

Two further Clearance Orders (comprising 17 houses) were submitted for confirmation.

The Council's "Points" scheme for the allocation of Council houses is designed to give priority to cases where the following conditions exist :- overcrowding (based on bedroom deficiency); sharing accommodation; defective housing; etc.

Council Houses

The following table shows the parishes in which the Council have erected houses under the various Acts :-

Parish	Address	No. of Houses	Total for Parish
Ashbottle	Rectory Road	4	4
Bathealton	Avis Cottages	3	3
Bradford-on-Tone	Regents Green	4	
	Tone Green	8	12
Chipstable	Miltons	4	
	Waterrow	4	8
Fitzhead	Church Road	8	
	Hills Cottages	6	14
Langford Budville	Reynolds	6	6
Milverton	Lower Fairfield	8	
	Fairfield Terrace	8	
	Newfield	4	
	Courtfield	40	
	Houndsmoor	4	
	Doltons	2	
	Torrolls, Hillcommon	4	
	Creedwell	58	128
Nynehead	Farthings Close	16	16
Oake	Bridge Cottages	4	
	Oake Close	37	41
Sampford	Breach Hill	4	
Arundel	Weekes Meadow	8	12
Stawley	Appley Cross	4	4
Wellington	Lake Cottages,		
Without	Holywell Lake	4	4
West Buckland	Sawyers Hill	4	
	Holway Cottages	4	
	Budgetts Cross	8	
	Castle Cottages, Ham	26	
	Crown Hill	10	
	Frogs Land Cottages	8	60
Wiveliscombe	Northgate	53	
	Southgate	28	81
Wiveliscombe	Croford	4	
Without	Langley Cross	14	
	Plain Pond	72	
	Langley Marsh	4	94

TOTAL 487

Council tenants are responsible for the internal maintenance of their houses. The number of unsatisfactorily maintained houses in 1958 was 23.

Langford Budville Common -- Byelaws under the Commons Act 1899 are in force. No action was necessary to deal with illegal camping on the Common.

